

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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3rd YEAR

WARSAW, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1937

No. 49

Anniversary of 1830 Insurrection



The Officers Cadet Corps in their old time uniforms on the Old Warsaw Market Place.

POLES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Polish opinion always follows with a cordial and lively interest the varying aspects of the struggle of the Polish population in Czechoslovakia which is fighting for a recognition by the local authorities of its national, social and economic rights.

Since the time shortly after the Great War, when that portion of Silesia on the further bank of the Olza passed into the hands of the Czechs, the Polish population of this area has seen itself at the mercy of a continued and systematic pressure designed at removing from it all its national rights.

The Polish minority in Czechoslovakia is fully aware of this prolonged pressure as is evidenced by the numerous requests addressed to the Czech authorities to take note of the serious breaches which have been made in the rights of possession of local Poles following on a rigorous application of a policy of Czechisation. This fact permits of an assessment of the modifications which should be made to the present administration of that part of Silesia to allow the Polish population its free national development.

The Polish requirements have been very precisely set out by Dr. Wolff, the Polish deputy to the Czech Parliament, in the form of a memorandum presented to the Government.

In the first place, there is required the complete reversal of the policy so far applied by the Czechs in respect of schools. The matter is mainly that of allowing parents to have their children educated in Polish schools without having to submit to political and economic pressure. One of the points of the memorandum deals with the withdrawal of Polish children from Czech schools and also on the necessity of a great extension to be given to Polish education to correspond to the

numerical state of the Polish population.

On the economic side the memorandum considers the most important question to be the cessation of the policy of Czechisation in the Silesian mines and foundries and in that way putting a stop to the wholesale discharges of Polish workmen who are kept in a constant state of inferiority in their work.

Another problem brought up in the memorandum is that of the free practice of religion which has been hampered by the Czech practice of putting Czechoslovak priests in purely Polish parishes. Finally, there is the demand that the Polish language should be used in relationships with the authorities, as foreseen by the law, and that the policy of confiscating Polish journals should be given up.

It is interesting to compare with this the words on the subject of the Polish minority recently said by Mr. Hodza, Premier of the Czech government, during the discussion on the budget in the Parliament at Prague. Mr. Hodza has declared his intention of negotiating with the representatives of the Poles on the question of their needs (exactly that which the Poles had not so far succeeded in obtaining) in addition, he announces the opening of Polish classes in the commercial school at Orlova; the return in stages to Cieszyn and Bogumin of the Polish workmen who had been removed to the interior of the country and the provision in the budget of funds for the Polish College at Orlova.

A comparison of the Polish proposals with those made by Mr. Hodza shows that the latter cannot be said in any way to meet the necessities of the situation, but on the other hand, we hopefully anticipate that the Premier's words mean the beginning of the reversal of

Opening of the Sejm

The budget session of the Sejm was opened on the 1st. December, and is expected to last until the end of February. The budget for the period 1938/39 which is to be voted upon provides for a total of some 120 million Zł. more than in 1937/38, in spite of the fact that no new taxes have been introduced and that in many cases existing ones have been decreased. The increased revenue is to be obtained thanks to the larger revenue from State Monopolies and undertakings. The tax on the salaries of public officials is to be reduced in such a way as to give an increase of 7% in the effective salaries of the lower functionaries.

A factor of interest in the political world will be the newly formed OZN Parliamentary Club, which was initiated on the 29th November.

The opening speech was an exposé on the economic situation by Minister Kwiatkowski, a summary of which will be found in the next issue.

Visit of Monsieur Delbos

The French Foreign Minister, Monsieur Delbos, arrived in Warsaw on the Nord Express on December 3rd and is staying at the French Embassy. On the 4th Mr. Delbos will be received by the President of Poland, and in the afternoon the Minister will hold a conversation with Mr. Beck, who will entertain him to dinner.

On the 5th a dinner in honour of Mr. Delbos will be given at the French Embassy. On the 6th the Minister will receive the French colony of Warsaw and in the evening he will leave for Kraków in the company of Mr. Beck. On the 7th December Mr. Delbos will deposit a wreath on the tomb of Marshal Pilsudski and on the evening of the same day he will leave for Bucharest.

Mr. Beck to Visit Riga

A visit of the Polish Foreign Minister, Mr. Beck, to Riga is expected to take place shortly. The Polish Minister will return the visit of the Latvian Foreign Minister to Warsaw last summer. The relations between Poland and Latvia are friendly and considerable attention is given to them by the governments of both countries. (ATE)

Czech policy towards the Poles in Teschen Silesia.

However, the experience of years forces one to say that it is not by such palliatives that Polish opinion will be satisfied. The value which we attach to Mr. Hodza's words will above all depend upon the manner in which they are carried out, that is to say, the way in which the Czech Government will guarantee to its widest limits, the possibility of its Polish minority to have the free development of its national life.

We hope that future events will not give the lie to the impression made by Dr. Hodza's remarks. P. I. P.

HONOUR FOR REVOLUTIONARY GENERAL



Monument to General Sowiński by Professor Tadeusz Bryer.

A monument to General Sowiński has been unveiled in Warsaw on the spot where the heroic General fell in September 1831, defending the forts of Warsaw against the Russians.

The general had a wooden leg and in spite of it fought to the last against vastly superior forces. His name remained a

symbol of heroism and devotion to duty in Poland.

A group of war invalids assisted in the unveiling of the monument of their great fellow and they made an oath to show the same will power and courage in case of need as he did over a hundred years ago. (ATE)

LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

Perhaps the chief topic of conversation in England at the present moment is fog, with plans for the approaching Christmas a good second. Not that more serious subjects are not being discussed with some interest, but fog is a matter of urgency when you are stuck on a road ten miles from home on a Sunday night, or an hour late reaching the office in the morning. And Christmas comes soon in an Imperial and industrial country, where colonial mails go off early and where nearly everyone is concerned with providing for the Christmas trade along one avenue or another.

The political and financial doings of these present weeks are of tremendous importance, but as fog enshrouds them as far as the man in the street is concerned, he very wisely lets them recede from the foreground. The chief thing that he notices is that the fear of immediate war which has overhung the country for years seems somehow to be less real. He is growing accustomed, also, to the idea that some arrangement may be made with Germany for colonial redress, and on the whole he agrees with the project if it is likely to bring European peace. And the old idealism of supporting

Russia and the League of Nations at the same time has had the gift taken off it since the Soviet purges began.

At the present moment perhaps the most striking reminiscence of what used to be an all-pervading propaganda in the newspapers in support of a vague "Democracy" and in opposition to an equally vague "Fascism," is the interest taken in Polish affairs by a well-defined group of Left-wing papers. Extraordinary headlines and more extraordinary stories have been appearing for some weeks to the effect that 30,000,000 Poles are living in daily fear of a Fascist coup. It appears that these 30,000,000 go about with long faces, looking over their shoulders for sinister enemies, and that they consent to talk about democracy only in whispers behind locked doors. With a grisly imagination the purveyors of this news go on to state that when the Fascist coup takes place the Polish workers will rise as one man, and that Poland will soon be another Spain. This talk has even appeared, by allusion, in the more sober columns of diplomatic discussion, though its real home is in the Left-wing sheets such as the *News Chronicle*, the *Daily Herald*, the *Daily Worker* and *International Press*.

(Continued on page 2)

London Letter

(Concluded)

Correspondence. It appears to have a common inspiration and, in point of detail, a common source. The most probable explanation of the campaign is that certain quarters are anxious because M. Delbos proposes to visit Warsaw but not Moscow. The edict has therefore gone forth that the rulers of Poland are nothing but dangerous fascists. The word is an easy one with which to juggle.

The Stock Exchange once more forced itself upon public notice by a sensational collapse on a day which was at once dubbed "Black Monday" according to a long-standing journalistic tradition. Every day in the week has now been "Black" for one reason or another. On this occasion the floor did really fall out of the market, but as everyone concerned professed a complete inability to understand the reason for the trouble, the man in the street paid little heed; in which he was wise, for once more it was demonstrated that under the changed conditions of to-day the Stock Exchange collapse does not bring disaster on the whole community. The probable reason for this failure was that banks and other institutions which lent money to speculators for the abortive commodities boom of last March were pressing for repayment with the result that the speculators had to sell collections thus starting the rot. At the end of the week investment trusts and syndicates came in to buy at low prices and values rose again.

In the upper air of the House of Commons and elsewhere a great fight is going on between the prophets of a slump and the prophets of continued prosperity. The prophets of slump evidently want to create a slump mentality, and they do not scruple to use dishonest arguments. One City man pointed publicly to the fall in the value of commodities when the figures he was actually using related to the value of commodity shares; and another trick is to point to the fall in commodity prices since March without mentioning that they were unnaturally forced up before March. The present fall is more like a correction which does not reach desperately low levels or destroy profits.

Other news of a startling nature does not arouse much general interest. The threat to the Chinese Customs revenue has been foreseen by people in the know for some years past and the threat became actual during the Abyssinian crisis. Now that Japan has Shantung after a state of cold siege there is more talk about the Customs revenues than for some time, but the actual amounts involved are seen to be comparatively small, and the first loss will be felt by the big City of London houses which are already weakened by other events. That Great Britain will protest with decision and vigour, in common with the United States, goes without saying, but any ominous situation does not spell war now as it would have done only thirty years ago. Politically, in any case, Far Eastern developments are overshadowed by the far-reaching plans for European peace — we are not told their exact purport or what chance they have of realisation — which develop further this week with the visit of M. Chaumemps and M. Delbos to London. It is generally considered here that the French Government does not oppose the idea of a joint colonial concession to Germany.

The rumour that there might be an early General Election, mentioned in the London Letter a month ago, was brought into the open by Mr. Herbert Morrison, with the accusation that the Government were preparing a

THE ORIGINS OF THE POLISH STATE

By Max Goryński

(Continued from No. 46)

The simplicity of Poland's racial profile expressed by Prof. Czekanowski in mathematical terms — three fourths of Nordics and Laponoids, one fourth of other European races, regional differences caused by shiftings of percentages in the distribution of Nordics and Laponoids — seems, after all, delusive. According to Mme. Stolyhwo the Baltic type, the fair, short-skulled *Homo phaeobrachycephalus*, is the most numerous in Poland, a type not all anthropologists are prepared to accept as fundamental, the result of a fusion of races which since untold ages had gone on in the Baltic region. The other four fundamental European types are also to be found in Poland, the Nordic and Danic types being more, the Alpine less frequent, the Mediterranean the rarest of all. But there are also other types to be met with of whom there is no necessity to say more than they also are products of continued interbreeding between different races. In the first chapter of *A History of Europe* Prof. H. A. L. Fisher expresses the opinion that this free mixing of races in Europe set in as far back as the Neolithic Age; the Indo-Europeans or Aryans are to him a "new race or combination of races"; those newcomers, "a people who had tamed the wild horse to the needs of man and had found in the use of iron the convincing secret of the slashing sword," did not obliterate the sedentary population of the continent. "From the mixture of these conquering intruders with the bronze using peoples of archaic Europe, the races which bear the burden of European history, the Greeks and Latins, the Celts, Teutons and Slavs, derive their origin. Purity of race does not exist. Europe is a continent of energetic mongrels".

We have here, the implication that those peoples of archaic Europe, who "thousands of years before the dawn of history" were settled as a peasantry upon its soil, were not, "somewhere in the course of the second millennium before Christ", swept out of existence by "successive waves or dribbles" of the Aryans, but that they became Aryanized in speech, and their civilization merged into one with that of the invaders. We have already mentioned that Prof. Czekanowski and his pupils are applying the mathematical rule of allegation not only for fixing the numerical ratios of racial components in a given living group of population but also in prehistoric and early historic anthropology, that is to say to groups of fossil human remains. If the first application is far from being accepted as reliable, the second is open to yet more doubt. In Prof. Czekanowski's book on

"trick election". Next Spring was given as the probable date. The only reason for an election would be to consolidate Mr. Chamberlain's Ministry for a full term of five years, and a trick can be discounted, though the possibility remains that an appeal might be made to the electorate to endorse any wide scheme of international agreement such as the American Trade Agreement and the Halifax — Hitler talks suggest. But for the moment the possibility is vigorously denied as a scare put out for the sake of political capital. Certainly the Government will not undertake the unsettling of an appeal for any frivolous reason, with three more years of a large majority to run and with no real opposition with which to contend.

Man in Time and Space there are several tables giving the percentages of racial components of prehistoric and early historic populations in various parts of Europe, and on this basis the author also arrives at the conclusion that in the Neolithic Age already these populations were racially distinctly differentiated.

These tables are used by Prof. Czekanowski for supporting suggestions concerning the racial composition of the Teutonic tribes in the migration period. Thus he asserts that the Western Teutons of that period, and even down to the VIII century of our era, comprised a much larger percentage of the Mediterranean than of the Nordic type, as did also the early historic Anglo-Saxons in England. The Western Germans of that time and the Anglo-Saxons had a fairly strong admixture of Laponoid (up to 22.8 and 22.5 per cent respectively), and a smaller one of Armenoid (15.7 and 14.3 per cent respectively) elements; in the British isles the latter two elements were gradually reduced to very small amounts, and comparison of materials taken from London cemeteries of different periods suggests to Prof. Czekanowski the question whether the Great Plague of Charles II's reign did not befall more fatally Anglo-Saxons than descendants of the older British population. The close union of the Nordic with the Mediterranean race appears, in the opinion of this anthropologist, to have produced that explosive element which in the course of the last 2500 years of history caused the greatest change in the racial configuration of the whole world. The fundamental difference, in prehistoric and early historic times, between the Western Teutons and the Slavs, including the Poles, is the presence of a strong Mediterranean element in the racial composition of the Teutons as against a strong proportion of Laponoids in that of the Slavs. On the other hand, Prof. Czekanowski finds the difference of the Eastern Teutons, who became extinct in the aftermath of their great migration, from the Northern Teutons or Scandinavians to have been a larger ratio of Armenoids in the racial structure of the Eastern Teutons as against a larger ratio of Laponoids in that of the Scandinavians. He declares himself as yet unable to say where the Goths (Eastern Teutons) came to absorb the Armenoid component, but he insists on that they had it already before their exodus from the Vistula basin to the Black Sea. The Mediterranean element being quite insignificant in Poland, while it was so markedly present in the Teutonic tribes, he reaches the conclusion that contrary to the opinion of German anthropologists, the Nordic area in Poland is not a result of Teutonic influences; the Nordic race is not to be identified with the Teutons, as is done by these German anthropologists, who "are completely leaving out of account the fact that the Nordic character was proper to all expanding Indo-European peoples, excepting their Iranian branch and, possibly, also the Western Teutons, who were more Mediterranean than Nordic".

While insisting on the presence of a preponderant Nordic component in the racial structure of all prehistoric Slavonic peoples and denying any decisive influence of Teutonic tribes on the main stock of Poland's population, Prof. Czekanowski believes himself to have found

anthropological evidence for connecting the origins of the Polish State with the presence, during several centuries, of Goths in the territory which, as we know, was the cradle of that State. Such a possibility had been advanced some time ago by the late Polish historian Karol Potkański, but it did not find any prior approval of his fellow-historians, as there is only one negative argument for propounding the hypothesis, and all would be positive arguments do not withstand closer examination. The negative one is that it is hardly possible to assume that all the Goths left the Vistula and Oder basins at the time of their migration to the Black Sea, and that the group established in Great Poland had not followed the example of their brethren. There is, of course, some force in the reasoning, yet not enough for bridging over the seven centuries and a half that passed between the exodus of the Goths and the first historic Piast records, or the six centuries and a half if we concede real personality to legendary prehistoric Piast ancestors. We know how small were the numbers of the Teutonic swarms at the time of the great migration; we know that the Goths in Poland were "early Vikings", who probably trekked down to the Black Sea for the same purpose as Rurik's companions, that is to say for the conquest of Byzance; only a mere handful of Goths may have withstood the powerful attraction of prospective loot, and if such a petty Gothic chieftainship did not disappear rapidly and at once, it must have been absorbed long before the Pjasts or even the Pjotels came on the scene. Some isolated, apparently positive linguistic arguments are simply laughed at by philologists; and no less than eighty years ago Joachim Lelewel had shown in a paper that the epitaph to Boleslas the Brave in Poznań Cathedral, which was destroyed by a fire in the XVIII century, has no value as historical evidence. It contained the words *Regnum Sclavorum, Gothorum se Polonorum*, and it was proved by Lelewel beyond any doubt, from the text of the inscription itself, that at the earliest the epitaph dates from the XIII, more probably from the XIV century, about 225 years after the death of the first crowned king of Poland; failing other evidence, historians cannot see more than a piece of medieval monastic fancy in the Latin words just quoted.

Now a pupil of Prof. Czekanowski's has analysed with the professor's methods the human remains from early historic row cemeteries in Great Poland, and another pupil those from a Gothic necropolis of the III century on the shore of the Black Sea. After comparing the two sets of figures with each other and also with similar analyses remains from prehistoric, historic and modern Swedish, Viking, Polish and Czech burials, Prof. Czekanowski declares categorically that "from an anthropological viewpoint the people buried in the early historical row cemeteries of Great Poland were Goths". And he arrives at the conclusion; "In the light of these results it becomes very probable that only the Goths settled in the original territory of the Eastern Slavs in the northern part of the Vistula basin, together with those Slavs, were comprised by the expansion towards the Black Sea steppes, while the group ruling in the Great Polish region stayed behind and formed the nucleus of the first Polish State. They succumbed only later on to the

Sports

THE SKI TRAIN

The Polish Railways announce that they are again arranging a series of special ski trains this year as in former seasons. The first trip will be from 30th January to 9th February and will cover all the best ski fields in the Polish Tatras and the Beskids.

The excursionists will be accommodated in a special train having compartments fitted with bunks, a buffet car with room to dance, a restaurant car, a car with baths and a luggage van for skis and equipment.

The fact that in previous years such trains have run with great success, lends encouragement to the expectations for the popularity of the new train now being put into service.

Full information and details can be obtained from any branch of Orbis in New York, London, Stockholm, Warsaw, or through any reputable travel agency.

NEW CABLE RAILWAY

The largest Polish health resort and a popular winter sports station will have a new attraction this winter. A funicular railway is being built in Krynica, and it will be ready in a few weeks time. It will ascend the "Park Hill", to the starting point of the toboggan run. It will be of great assistance to skiing and tobogganing, as tedious climbs will be quite unnecessary.

The Krynica railway rises about 400 metres, taking 4 minutes for the journey.

PRIZE FOR STELLA WALSH

Stanisława Walasiewicz, known in America as Stella Walsh, many times world champion, received the great prize of the Polish Athletic Association, awarded annually for the best performance of the year. Miss Walasiewicz is the holder of several women's world records in sprints and jumps.

(ATE)

AIR DISASTER IN THE BALKANS

Sofia. The Polish air liner which disappeared some days ago in the Balkan mountains has been found thanks to the heroic efforts of the Bulgarian population. The air liner crashed against the mountain side at an altitude of 2,600 metres and all the occupants were killed. The accident was caused by an exceptionally severe snowstorm.

(ATE)

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native population, and it is not excluded that tradition preserved this revolution as the legend of the origins of the Piast dynasty who stood up against the Popielids who were reputed to entertain closer relations with the Teutons. It is also not excluded that the Popielids were already Slavonized descendants of Gothic dynasts. This would in the simplest way explain the above mentioned epitaph of Boleslaw the Brave which would only witness to the continuity of State tradition notwithstanding a dynastic revolution".

(To be continued)

Fifth Exhibition of the Association of Polish Graphic Artists



Rafts
Enching by Zofia
Stankiewicz

The fifth Salon of the Association (the others were held in 1928, 1930, 1932 and 1934, the present one was postponed for a year in order to avoid competition with the II International Exhibition of Woodengravings at the I. P. S.) presents about a hundred and forty prints and it is an interesting and promising feature that so great a proportion of the best work shown comes from the society's younger members. Thanks to a handsome gesture of the *Salejznicza Szkoła Rzemiosł* the exhibition has a special illustrated catalogue which has been printed by that school in a limited edition of a hundred and twenty copies. This should prove attractive to collectors as some of the illustrations are printed from the original engraved blocks and only about one third of the edition is for sale, the bulk being destined for members of the Association, museums, etc.

Among the older artists E. Bartłomiejczyk very decidedly takes the first place with four prints (Nos 1-4) which are a happy development of his new style of work which began with the "Hucul Peasant from Jawonow" and several other prints first shown at the "Ryt" exhibition two years ago. Two etchings by Z. Stankiewiczówna (No. 96 and 97) are also worthy of notice. Brandel, Herszagt, Łopieński and Półtawski have not exhibited this time.

Of the eleven members of the "Ryt" group who are also members of the Association only two, Mmes Konarska and Krasnodebska, are missing from the Salon. S. Ostoja-Chrostowski exhibits six illustrations for the new Nonesuch Press Shakespeare, which are simply astonishing masterpieces of technique and should balance well with a page of type. The best is

"The Storm" (No. 12). T. Cieślowski jr. has several architectural motifs treated in his usual style. One of them looks particularly well at the head of a large column of type (No. 15, in the glass case). Most interesting of all is a small engraving (also printed in the catalogue) reminiscent of his early architectural fantasies. M. Duninówna exhibits five engravings, of which Nos 23 and 24 are particularly worthy of notice, though perhaps the coloured "Peasant Madonna" (No. 27) is the most striking and most interesting by its very original design. The other members of the "Ryt" taking part in this exhibition are W. J. Goryńska, M. Jurgielewicz, S. Mroźewski, W. Podolski, K. M. Sopoćko.

The small group known as "Czerń i Biel" plays an important part in the exhibition. In the first place it contains one of our very few lithograph artists, A. Sołtan, whose bold drawings are one of the Salon's most striking features, and B. T. Frydrysiak, a young etcher of great merit. (Nos 34-43). F. Zylberberg who has some good woodengravings, and Z. E. Fijałkowska who is only exhibiting two prints this time are also members of this group, as also is J. Kłopotka whose work is unfortunately not represented.

An interesting experiment in technique and treatment is A. Rak's print "Women" (No. 73) which can rank with Chrostowski's work as a tour de force of engraving though in an entirely different style. Remarkable also for technical reasons is J. Nowotnowa's version of the Virgin of Częstochowa (No. 67).

W. Zakrzewski from Cracow exhibits a number of very fine etchings (117 - 121) - together

PRESS REVIEW

Gazeta Polska emphasizes the importance of the new regulation concerning foreign currency restrictions by which a more liberal policy towards foreign creditors has been adopted. It writes: "By giving greater liberty in the quota regulations we have made a great step forward". The only limitation is that the degree of interest on these loans should not be higher than that of the Bank of Poland. "If then a certain check existed in the inflow of foreign credit caused by the fear of quotas, the present regulation dissolves it".

Kurier Polski (23/XI) commenting the speech of Marshal Smigły - Rydz in which he said that while a handful of people created Poland's greatness another handful wanted to begin only from its own hearth - says "This view is shared by the great majority of the nation and hence we can explain the disinclination to totalitarian - élite systems of this majority" distrusting the collective assembling of all, round the same hearth at which all are supposed to warm themselves and consisting in reality only of a handful "The consequence drawn by the assembly of the P. O. W. (Polish Military Organisation) was a pronouncing against class and nationalistic totalitarianism. We judge that in this formula is included also an automatic condemnation of state totalitarianism which in reality is only a variation of class totalitarianism; class is the élite".

Stowu writes from Wilno on the same subject saying that the declaration made at the P. O. W. meeting in Wilno emphasized the members' "attachment to the constitution and accented the necessity of basing the mechanism of State life on the statutes of the constitution without any deviation". Another important point says *Stowu*, was "the accentuation of the central line taken up by OZN, rejecting class or national totalitarianism".

Kurier Warszawski (29/XI) in a correspondence from Paris writes that the French press devotes much space to the problems of Poland and the Little Entente. Especially noteworthy are the discussions between the two papers *La République* and *L'Epoque*. "The former makes the statement that France is not the gendarme of Europe and protests against her engaging herself in the affairs of Czechoslovakia. This has called forth an energetic reply from *Le Kerrilis* in *L'Epoque* showing the great danger of such a position and emphasizing that French State affairs demand close cooperation with Poland as well as Czechoslovakia and the Little Entente". The author points out that to leave these countries to their fate would be disastrous for France.

(Continued on page 4).

with Frydrysiak they may perhaps break down the primacy of the woodengraving in Poland's graphic art.

The three studies of heads exhibited by P. Steller show a further progress in technique. In expression and general design No. 98 is the best. K. Wiszniewski has an interesting new version of Kazimierz on the Vistula with its well-known church, castle, and three crosses. J. Watach is remarkable as a survivor of an entirely obsolete style of engraving, but occasionally, as for instance in the two landscapes (No. 105 and 106) he does not lack a certain charm.

Wiktoria G. Goryńska The *Zachęta* is at present showing a large Memorial Exhibition of the work of Ferdynand Ruszczyk to whom a special article will be devoted in the forthcoming Wilno number of the Warsaw Weekly.

Woman from the Bojko district

Woodengraving by Paweł Steller.



WHY DID THE POLES REVOLT IN 1830

By Wanda Peszke

(Continued from N. 48).

It may be inferred from the above that with such men, de facto though not in nomine, ruling Poland, the constitution, which Alexander took a solemn oath to keep, was violated day by day. And so it was.

The Seym, which was to gather every two years, was convoked during fifteen years only four times, the last two in a span of five years.

The right of drawing the budget belonged to the Diet, however, not once even was it presented to the representatives of the nation. Thus the government could spend huge sums upon spies or on other matters often not only useless but deliberately injurious to the country.

Both the Houses debated publicly. For the Russian autocrat accustomed to be worshipped like a god, the thought that his actions or those of his agents might be criticised publicly was not to be borne. In 1825 and later in 1830, the doors were closed, if before the public. As the press was gagged by the censors, it was only through hearsay that people could learn whether their representatives had defended their rights.

The inviolability of the members of the Diet was also trampled on. Wincenty Niemcewicz, a member who had incurred Constantine's anger by his speeches, was stopped at the toll gates of Warsaw in 1825 sent back to his estate in the country, and kept in strict home arrest, till the Revolution freed him.

Liberty of the press was guaranteed. In 1819, however, a censorship was introduced, which under the management of Nowosiłcow himself and his abject slave Grabowski, the Minister of Education, soon put out every spark of free thought.

In theory a person arrested was to be instantly informed in writing of the reasons of his detention, and within three days, at the latest, put before the proper court to be examined or sentenced. No one could be punished otherwise than on the authority of the laws of the country and by sentence of the proper court.

How very different it was in reality. People were imprisoned without being judged, and inquests held by Constantine's cringing flunkies sentenced them according to the will of the master. Even if a political matter got before a court of justice, the sentence was executed only then, when its context was agreeable to Constantine. In 1822, following the example set by Italy, the government began to close Masonic clubs. Some of these clubs were

used as a pretence for a patriotic society. A provocateur betrayed them to the Russians. Nearly all the members of the Central Committee of the Patriotic Society with Major Łukasieński, their head, were arrested. Torture made two of the men commit suicide. They were afraid of being forced to betray their friends. The remaining men stood out their martyrdom and their sentences to hard labour, and their magnificent courage together with a splendid organisation allowed the widely spread branches of the society to remain hidden.

Such examples could be multiplied without end. The history of the constitutional kingdom is a history of the violating of the constitution of the kingdom - aptly said an historian.

If the constitution was not abolished, as Nowosiłcow advised it should be, it was solely for the reason that it was not worth while to make a great ado about it, when it could be so well circumvented and its laws applied only when it was thus convenient.

There was another matter which showed the utter impossibility of continued joint existence with Russia. In the first year of his reign as King of Poland, Alexander often repeated his promises to rebuild Poland in its previous dimensions. There were even certain signs which allowed the nursing of such hopes, e.g. in the parts of Poland annexed by Russia in the first, second and third partitions the administration was still Polish; education on Polish lines was developing rapidly under the management of prince Adam Czartoryski; even the army formed a special corps, different from the Russian army.

In the last years of Alexander's reign all this was changed. Nowosiłcow put down the schools and universities; the administration and the army began to be russianized. Not only were hopes shattered but even there were perfect grounds for fear that the comparative freedom of the small Kingdom hung on a thread, and that it would soon be swallowed by the ever hungry Russia.

(To be concluded)

Polish-Swedish Society

On the 7th December at 8.30pm the Polish-Swedish Society are giving a farewell dinner to his Excellency Minister Boheman on the occasion of his departure to Sweden to take up the post of Under Secretary of State.

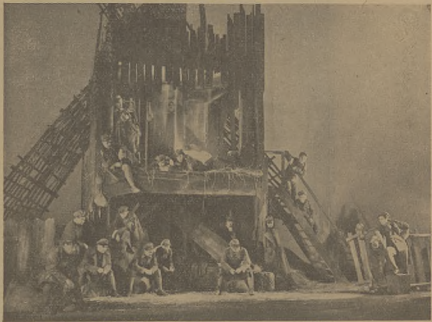


The Pitusdski Works

Enching by
Władysław
Zakrzewski.

"A Sprig of Rosemary."

Teatr Polski



Third Act

This play by Dr. Zygmunt Nowakowski fills a gap in Polish theatrical literature, which (despite several attempts by various authors) has long lacked a really good play about the exploits of the Polish Legion. *A Sprig of Rosemary (Gałazka Rozmarynu)* — a kind of popular military play — at last hits the mark. It is sincere, emotional, true to life, full of genuine military humour — in short a fine portrayal of the lives and deaths, sorrows and triumphs of the Polish Legionaries, depicted against a well-drawn background of contemporary Polish society, manners and thought.

The play is actually little more than the history of a platoon, but within self-imposed and narrow limits, the author creates a beautiful literary monument, free from the sentimentality which usually mars plays of this order. In these "five scenes from the life of a platoon" — as the author designates his play — the platoon is really the hero of the piece, symbolising as it were all the heroes of the Legion — where count, barber, painter, preacher, student, actor, artisan, peasant, live and fight together as friends and colleagues, united by the single ideal of Poland's liberation.

The action extends from August 1914 to April 1915. The opening scene at Oleandry shows the organisation of the Legions, and the birth (among others) of the platoon which is the hero of this play. The second scene, at Kielce, cleverly reproduces the contemporary reaction of Polish society towards the Legions, and the idea of liberation. The young men and the women take the lead in patriotism and faith, but the older men remain sceptical. The third scene (the ruined mill at Laski) and the fourth scene (Christmas Eve on the ramparts near Łowczówek) — show the platoon in active service, and finally we see the youthful Polish soldiers on the banks of the River Nida, in Spring 1915, awaiting the arrival of Piłsudski, who has inspired the entire nation to heroic deeds, and has succeeded in creating a new, free Poland.

Military sentiment, characters, and humour are all excellently handled. Historical events are shown in the light of everyday occurrences, and the actors are thereby brought into intimate and lively contact with the audience, which enters fully into all the joy and suffering of the platoon.

Zygmunt Nowakowski, who is himself playwright, actor, and stage-director, is a master of stagecraft. His knowledge of the requirements of the stage heightens the dramatic effect of each separate scene. He reaches his artistic summit, however, in

the finale of the third scene. During the visit of an Austrian Colonel, one of the soldiers, Count Sas, goes on playing Chopin's Revolutionary *Etude* on an old piano unexpectedly discovered in the mill. As he plays, heavy firing begins. The Polish soldiers simply do not hear the guns, but go on listening to the music of Chopin — much to the astonishment of the Austrian brass-band, but not (we may be sure) to that of a Polish audience. For was not such music, as this, and such moments, as these, that gave the Legionaries strength and inspiration for the military exploits which finally brought liberty and victory to Poland? This outstanding success at the Teatr Polski is a tribute both to the author and to the stage-direction of Aleksander Węgiełko, who has produced the play with great insight and sympathy, and brings out all the liveliness and humour implicit in each of Nowakowski's scenes. The production is well matched by the realistic and suggestive *décor* of Stanisław Słowiński, which adds greatly to the general effectiveness of the performance.

The play is well cast. Jerzy Pichelski, as the mountaineer turned legionary, gave a sincere and likeable performance, both as a patriot, and as the lover of Shawa, medical student turned nursing sister (efficiently played by Irena Malkiewicz-Domańska). Władysław Kaczmarek, as the ardent-legionary Beton (who before entering the Legion killed his rival in love), gives such a striking impression of a man tortured by the pangs of conscience that he invites comparison with Stefan Jaracz in similar roles. Humour was chiefly represented by Józef Kondrat, who as the barber-legionary Brzytwa was admirable in each of his burlesque scenes. Jack Włoszczykiewicz (as the unfortunate soldier Iskra) gave a touch of unforgettable realism to the suffering of the death-scene. Jerzy Woskowski brought the warmth of life to his interpretation of the platoon's chaplain, and Helena Buczyńska (as an aunt constantly searching for her nephew among the Legionaries) was both pathetic and amusing. The talented Jan Kreczmar as Histrio (actor-legionary) was interesting in his rather pallid role.

In a company of more than 60 actors, it is impossible to mention everybody. We can only say that such a uniformly high level of acting is rare, even on the Warsaw stage.

On the first night the actor was repeatedly called before the curtain and enthusiastically applauded.

Arno.

ABENDROTH AT THE FILHARMONIA

Beethoven conducted by Abendroth is something to be remembered. The performance of the IX Symphony on Sunday the 28th ult. was a musical event. Abendroth has the gift of inspiring his orchestra and drawing out of his men the best they can give. He has also that magnetic influence which creates a contact between him and the audience and so in spite of some imperfections and roughness, although the superhuman difficulties of the choral parts were not overcome, yet the whole was presented with a musical understanding, a deep felt conviction that swept the public away and roused unusual enthusiasm. Likewise the preceding Friday, when Wilhelm Backhaus played Beethoven's Major concerto with Abendroth conducting, a real artistic success was achieved. The pianist's conception was poetic and refined and in true Beethoven style. Conductor and soloist were in perfect harmony.

The concert included with the noble First Symphony of Brahms in which also the orchestra gave an excellent account of itself.

K. M.

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR ON THE NEW YORK EXHIBITION

On Saturday the 4th December the Polish American Chamber of Commerce and the Polish American Society are giving a joint lunch at the Europe Hotel to Mr. Anthony Biddle, American Ambassador, during the course of which Mr. Biddle will make a few remarks on the "World of To-Morrow" the great international exhibition to be held at New York in 1939.

Further details can be obtained from Mr. Kwapiszewski, Tel. 626-62.

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Press Review

(Continued)

I. K. C. (29/XI) considers the present week to be politically the most important since the time of the Great War. Concerning the theme of the London talks it says "Two points of these parleys seem to be certain. London and Paris will endeavour by all means to fix a common front, demonstrating that it is impossible to count upon any differences between England and France, also that the London conference will not end in mere talk but will bring some offer to Berlin, probably in the first place, in the colonial-race material domain".

Kurier Poranny (30/XI) finds that the change in the conduct of German economic affairs through the resignation of Dr. Schacht is of enormous importance for Europe and not only Germany as the policy followed by Gen. Goering means "entire monopoly, militarizing and 'gleichschaltung' of German economy". The least insubordination will be punished severely; "Prussian socialism is military socialism".

K. M.

Warsaw Amusements

THEATRES

NARODOWY. "The Man who was Thursday" by Chesterton.
POLSKI. "Gałazka rozmarynu" by Nowakowski.
MAŁY. "Walczy się dom" by Morozowicz.
Szczepkowska.
NOWY. "Skiz" by Zapolska.
MALICKIE. "Maria Stuart" by J. Słowacki.
ATENEUM. "Panna Malczewska" by Zapolska.
KAMERALNY. "Christian" by Noe.
LETNI. "An Armenian from Beyruth" by Siedlecki.
NOWOSCI. "Jacob and Esau".

MUSIC

TEATR WIELKI — OPERA.
Saturday: "The Sun of Mexico".
Sunday: 12 — Matinée for children. 3.30 — Legenda Bałtyku".
8 — "M-me Butterfly" with Teiko Kawa.
Monday: Closed.
Tuesday: "M-me Butterfly" with Teiko Kawa.
Wednesday: 12 — Matinée for children. 3.30 — "The Sun of Mexico".
8 — "Tosca" with Dora and Egipto Masal.
Thursday: "The Sun of Mexico".
Friday: "Aida" with Dora and Egipto Masal.

KONSERWATORIUM.
Saturday: 8.15 — Recital of Agi Jambor, Hungarian pianist.
Tuesday: 8.15 — Recital of Erika Rachlin, American pianist.

FILHARMONIA.
Sunday: Early Matinée. Dir. J. Ozmiński. Piano — Mrs. Swihłowska.
Dworzak and Czajkowski.
Thursday: 20 — Recital by Emil Sauer.
Friday: Symphony. Concert. Dir. Fritz Busch. Singer — Wanda Wermiska.

MUSICAL SHOWS
CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI. "Kiosznas (Theatrical). (One of us is Potty).
TEATR 8.15. "Virtuous Susanna".
WIELKA REWIA. "Honeymoon trip".
MAŁE QUI PRO QUO. at Ziemińska "Upstairs".

ART

L. P. S. Winter Salon.
ZACHĘTA. Rzeźbych Memorial Exhibition and Graphic Artists.
NATYONALNE MUSEUM. Monuments of Marshal Piłsudski.
"Egyptian Excavations"

CINEMAS

ATLANTIC. D. Durbin and L. Stokowski in "A Hundred Men and one Girl". (Good American musical)
"BALTYK." Clarke Gable & Myrna Loy in "Barrel". (Irish Political Drama)
CAPITOL. Turska Bandowska & Zielińska in "Halka". (Moniuszki's famous opera)
"CASINO." Eggert and Klepus in "Gypsy King". (Amusing German musical)
"COLOSSEUM." "The Maginot Line" (French Spy Film)
"EUROPA." Rainer and Tracy in "Dead End" (High quality sociological drama)
"IMPERIAL." Brent and Roberts in "God's Country and Women" (Carmichael's famous novel filmed)
HOLLYWOOD. Norma Foster in "Song of the Condemned"
"PALLADIUM." Taylor & Powell in "It began in a Train". (Musical with good tap dancing)
"PAN." Poljka baltajska (Polish farce)
"RIALTO." Gary Grant & Constance Bennett in "Topper". (A ghostly comedy of ancient merrit)
"ROMA." "The silent Hero". (A good dog film)
STYLOWY. Barczewska and Cwiklińska in "Dziękuję za Nowolipkę" (Good rendering of the well known novel)
"STUDIO." Wessely in "Her Greatest Error" (Austrian drama)
SWIATOWID. "The last Train from Madrid" (Tense American Spanish war drama)
VICTORIA. Sessue Hayakawa in "Yoshiwara" (Dekobra's novel)
Starred cinemas play at 5, 7, 9, others at 8, 6, 10.

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105819	GOLDPFR Chai	18	B/3	12.2.38	12.3.38	Nw-majsa 15, Lodz.
105822	BIELEK Herman	18	B/3	12.2.38	12.3.38	Kopernika 18, Tarnopol.
105823	BLAUWIRN Kasriel	19	B/3	12.2.38	12.3.38	11 Listopada 3, Kalisz
105824	BARASZ Dawid	17	B/3	12.2.38	12.3.38	Myślni 16, Warszawa.
105826	BUBER Izak	18	B/3	12.2.38	12.3.38	Szpitalna 18, Łódź.
105832	ZILBERMAN Dworja	20	B/3	12.2.38	12.3.38	Sielanka 11, Rowne.
105833	WELCHMAN Nosen	19	B/3	12.2.38	12.3.38	Magazynowa 4, Kutno.
105835	WOLCINAJM Boruch	29	B/3	12.2.38	12.3.38	Bagno 8/24, Warszawa.
105836	WOLKOWSKI Zelman	18	B/3	12.2.38	12.3.38	Praskie 24, Bielsk.
105837	DUBESTER Salomon	17	B/3	12.2.38	12.3.38	Zamlynie 18, Halle.
105838	GRUSZKO Israel	17	B/3	12.2.38	12.3.38	Praskie 24, Bielsk.
105839	SZAPIRO Jakob	19	B/3	12.2.38	12.3.38	Pobulanka 17, Wilno.
105840	SCHWARK Israel	16	B/3	12.2.38	12.3.38	Rochnia.
105841	RODNIKOW Benjamin	17	B/3	12.2.38	12.3.38	Sadowa, Baranowice
105842	KARTIN Melch	19	B/3	12.2.38	12.3.38	Kocalska 15, Strzy.
105843	PATASNIK Kasriel	18	B/3	12.2.38	12.3.38	Troicki.
105844	SALIES Hersch	20	B/3	12.2.38	12.3.38	Mickiewicza 20, Byrsław
105845	MARGULIES Jozes	24	B/3	12.2.38	12.3.38	Drohołow.
105851	WALCMAN Benhur	18	B/3	12.2.38	12.3.38	Piaski 27, Rudziński.
105852	MAJBLUM Markus	19	B/3	12.2.38	12.3.38	Strzeleka 6, Brzeźny.
105854	SZTEJN Żelk	18	B/3	12.2.38	12.3.38	Piaski 2, Sarny.
105856	NORBERTSON Salomon	17	B/3	12.2.38	12.3.38	Kocalska 23, Łódź.
105857	HELMER Ezra	18	B/3	12.2.38	12.3.38	Pajanki 4, Lwów.
105859	REICHMAN Izidor	19	B/3	12.2.38	12.3.38	Hordenka.
105869	SZWARC Ernestine	20	B/3	12.2.38	12.3.38	Sienkowskiej 11, Poznań.
105870	STAMART	20	B/3	12.2.38	12.3.38	Sapieży 45, Lwów.
105873	SCHIFFERMAN Jakob	24	B/3	12.2.38	12.3.38	Okręskiego 40, Tarnopol.
105886	SZENKMAN Isak	17	B/3	12.2.38	12.3.38	Rynek 4, Dalsna.
105897	NIEMIAŁSKI Abram	17	B/3	12.2.38	12.3.38	Prowa 7/12, Wilno.
105898	LANDAU Henryk	20	B/3	12.2.38	12.3.38	Strzeleka 22, Gorlice.
105899	SANDHAUS Henryk	18	B/3	12.2.38	12.3.38	Drohobycz.
105871	GURER Froim	21	B/3	12.2.38	12.3.38	Pieniewo.
105872	SZTEN Jozef	20	B/3	12.2.38	12.3.38	Strzeleka 23, Krasyl.
105878	APTEL Henoch	20	B/3	12.2.38	12.3.38	Stara 23, Stryk.
105874	WASZKOWSKI Filasz	17	B/3	12.2.38	12.3.38	Kocalska 48, Suwalki.
105935	YOSKOWICZ Haim	56	D	15.2.38	15.3.38	Ogrodnowa 20, Warszawa.
	Sara	59				
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104682	GILFAND Michla	14	B/3	20.2.38	31.3.38	Gmina 4, Siniawa.
104683	ROZENTAL Jozef	15	B/3	20.2.38	31.3.38	Kopernika 18, Rowne.
104684	ROZENTAL Mina	15	B/3	20.2.38	31.3.38	Kopernika 16, Rowne.
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104701	FRISCHLING Chaim	18	B/3	20.2.38	31.3.38	Sobieski 31, Hordenka.
104702	WAINBERG Chaskiel	17	B/3	20.2.38	31.3.38	Strzeleka 23, Ryki.
104705	SZWARD Beila	16	B/3	20.2.38	31.3.38	Sadowa 59, Brest n/B.
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104707	FUTERMAN Chana	17	B/3	20.2.38	31.3.38	Stara 8/9, Warszawa.
104708	WORECKA Jehudi	16	B/3	20.2.38	31.3.38	Pereca 33, Grodno.
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